NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY DECEMBER 3, 1865.

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR

AMUSEMENTS TO MORBOW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATH'S, Broadway .- Sam.

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTESIS, 55 Broadway, opposites Metropolitan Hotel - Ethiopian Simulay, Dancing, &c. --Italian Aus by Native Auristi

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Hower, SING, DARRING, BORLESQUES, &C.—THE PERIAN'S DIFFAR; OF TREPLE OF MUSIC, corner of Grand and Crosb streets. THORPY & OVERING MINERALE OF ALL MATIONS-REPRINCESS: OR. THE DOWNFALL OF HUMBUG.

CORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The OLD SCHOOL IMPERALLY. BLALLER, MUNDAL GEMA, &c., at the Pittl and Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth at NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS. 37 and 39 Bowers. -- Eagest

HOPB CHAPEL. 72) Broadway. - PROVESSOR WISEMAN'S

HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Erntoplan Min MEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway, --

New York, Sunday, December 3, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sules of the New York Baily Newspapers.

	ay 1, 1865.
HERALD	1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	262,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	140,000
Sun	151,000
Express	90,548
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ASSESSME	OUT /
New York Henado	,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,339

THE NEW-S.

The number of Congressmen in the national capital was largely increased by yesterday's arrivals, and the city began to wear the busy and exciting sepect which it annually assumes as the time draws near for the conrening of the two houser. The Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr McPherson, has omitted from his roll of members, which is completed, all the Representatives elected in the lately rebellious States. The caucus of the republican members of the House was held in the Now York authorities at a low rate. It is understood Capitol last night, and was largely attended. A that the steamship dalanta, with her uninfected passentially was ununinpostly adended to the pitol last night, and was largely attended. A solution was manimously adopted to the effect that on after the organization a proposition shall be made for the appointment of a joint special committee of six Senators and nine Representatives to whom shall Senators and nine Representatives to whom shall be re-ferred without dobate all questions concerning the ad-mittance of southern members, thus taking the outire mester out of the hands of fire Committee on Elections. It is understood hat there will be no speedy admissions of the Southern Congression elect, not even of those from Tennesses. The cances nominated by scalamation Mr. Colfax for Speaker. Se-McPherson for Clerk, and Mr. Ordway for Sergeap at Arms. The democratic members of the Bouse set in caucus, but, without deciding on any plan of action, adimportant news from the republics of Chile and Pers

is contained in our despatches brough by the stemuship Atlantic, which arrived here gesteray, from Aspinwass or the 24th uit. The Atlantic brought to this post over eight bundred and pinety-five thorsaud dollars in specie. The housile stiftude towards each other of Chile and ain has assumed a more serous aspect, and the first as have been exchanged between the belligerents. A boat's party from one of the Spanish ships attempted to spand in Valpocause bay, wigh, being warned not to do so, they fired on the Chitans, by whom the fire was returned. The Spanischs were driven back in con-tunion, with sovern's killed and wounded, to their fleet. There had been no further hestilities at the date of our latest accounts; but the sh admist's threat to bombard Vetparais hung over that city. The Chilean government appeared to lave grown somewhat apathetic, and wa tuck. The Spanish blockade had been reduced to the six most important ports.

complete success of the revolutionary party, the flight from the country of President Pezet and the assumption of the Presidential office by Vice President Canseco, th leader of the revolutionists. There was desperate fight ing in the streets of Liens between the opposing armics, and there were disgraceful across of sacking and pillag both in that cay and Calino before the termination o the contest. As one of the main principles of the revolationeds was opposition to Spatish intrique and in fluence in South America, it is thought probable that dent Canseco's government will enter into an a limbe with Chile against the Spaniards. There is nothing of particular importance from the other South

merican republis.

Additional Mexican name of reterest is furnished our Vera Cruz despatches to the 22d all, brought by the steamblip Vera Cruz, which arrived here from that por yesterday, and in our El Paso correspondence of Noven The Empress Charlotte, on her way to Yucatai tarried eight days at Very Croz, where she was received with much state by the officials, and with respecgenerally. She was honored by salutes, throwords, con-siderable displays of flags and banners, a processed the ugh the city, a grand ball and other ceremonies. She sailed from Vere Cruz on the 19th uit. In Northern Mexico affairt are rapidly assuming an aspect more isvorable for the republicans, who are re-occupying the countrie for the republicans, who are re-occupying the country in that region as the imperialists withdraw to the interior. Of the departure of the latter from Chilumbra President Jeares had been officially informed by the republican Governor of the State. The President expected leave El Paso about the middle of last month to rea tupy the city of Chibushus as his capital

oes from the republic of St. Donunge and that the Constitutional Assembly had chosen Genera Been President by acciamation, and that a committee It was expected that the government would be drudy

ablished in a few days. forth Carolina is the twenty sixth Sinte which has ratified the constitutional amendment passed by Congress shoulding and forever prohibiting slavery in this coup-Coloradol. The votes of three-fourths (or twenty eight) of these are necessary to make the amendment of the national constitution. The Les sighters of the

	CARLO DE LA CONTRACTOR
following States have scope	160 11:
State. Time.	
Olinois Peb. 1, 1865.	Indiana Feb. 13, 1865
Rhode Island Feb. 2.	
New York Fob. 3.	
Maryland Feb. 3.	
Massachusetts Feb. 3.	Wisconsin Feb. 22
Poppaylvania Feb. 3.	Vermont March 9
West Virginia Fob. 3.	
Michigan Fob S.	
Ms:no	
Ohio Peb. 6.	Iowa (one house) . June :0.
Kansas. Feb. 8.	New Hampshire June 30.
Minnesota Feb. 8.	South Caroling Nov. 13.
Virginia. Fob. 9.	
	North Carolina Dec. 1.
-The Lagislatures of the C	allowing States have rejected

Fol. S. New Jersey, March Vcb. 23.

A party of two hundred Cheyonne and Apache Indian th ult attacked one of the stages on the Calfornia overland route, near a place called Downes Spring, killed seven persons, burned all the buildings that vicinity, with the stocks of goods they contained

and committed other outrages. General Grant, on his journey southward, arrived in Raleigh, N. C., on Tuesday last, and remained there till Thursday, when he took his describe for Charleston. During his stay in Raleigh he is an interview with Governor Holden, received the matters of the Legislaat his hotel, and, by invitation extended in a vote of both houses, visited the State Capitol and was formally re-wed in special of welcome from the two press to efficient. How a to the remarks of delevat

members in reference to their reconstruction difficulties, the General informed them that he had noither the authorisy nor the desire to interfere with their internal uffilirs. All who conversed with him were much pleased

with his frank and cordial manner. General Grant reached Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday last, and left for Charleston on the same day.

A varied and interesting collection of European intel-ligence is contained in our Paris, Berlin and St. Petersligence is contained in our Paris, Berlin and St. Petera-burg letters, published this morning. In France the Maximilian usurpation in Mexico still remains a matter of lively descussion, and the opposition members of the Legislature are vigorously prosecuting their efforts to effect a censure of Louis Napoleon's share in it at the coming session. The circulation of the New York Harald of the 30th of October, for some unexplained reason, was stopped in Paris by government officials. A movement has been inaugurated in that city among some of the ladies to effect a reform in female dress, by discarding costly and showy fabries and assuming a sim-ple but neat style of wearing apparel. Meanwhile the out gaudy and expensive productions of the Frenchausfactories are being shipped in increased quantities to this mountry. The Russian Senate has ratified the contract for the Russo American telegraph via Bohring Straits, granting important privileges to the telegraphic

ruke out about one o'clock yesterday morning in the extensive warehouse No. 15 State street, destroyed the entire building with its contents, consisting chieston and tehacie. By the falling of the from thomas Irwia, a fireman, of No. 4 Engine Company, was included killed, his body bring completely out in two and otherwise shorkingly multiated, and three other breson were abverely and four policemen slightly injured. The morehandles destroyed was raised at over half a million deliars, of which two handred and soventy-the thomas is dillion worth half a million deliars. five thousant dollars worth belonged to government, and was not insured. On the remainder, belonging to private adividuals, there were insurances. The less on the milding, which was also insured, is fifty thousand

The inquest of White House in the case of the New Jersey Central Railroad disaster of Friday was continued vesterthy Several of the employes of the company were examined and testified to the fact that the accident was unsweldable. The principal point on which the in-vestigation now turns is the breaking of the coupling of the hindunost fright car and the cars of the coul train. A large number of witnesses are yet to be examined.

Charles Comby, alias Mercler, the supposed third perman implicated in the murder of Mr. Otero, in Brooklyn,

sag implicated in the murder of Mr. Olero, in Brooklyn, was eaught yesterday, after an exciting chase, at Carlisle, Peansylvanie, by detectives Wanderly and Latinville, of the Metropolitan police of the Posty-fourth precinct. He will be brought on to Brooklyn at once, and will share the prison of his alleged accompliers.

The Quarantine Commissioners of this port recently

addressed a coronunication to the generary of the Savy respecting him to user over in them the receiving ship North Carolina, to be used for the temporary detention in the buy of persons arriving on board ebelors infected vessels in whom the discosts has not been developed. The Secretary replies that the Department has no authority to make seen conversion of any national vessel, but that Governor Fenton has already been gere, will be all-wort to come up to the city in a

The choler, it is said, has toude its appearance on the West Index island of Guadaloupe, which is only one day a see from the island of St. Thomas, where steiners ranged to this part touch; but there are yet no symp-

ranges to be to the latter place.

There was a largely attended Gunther ratification meeting held at the Cooper Institute last evening, which passed oil with the usual demonstrations accompanying a political gathering. Mayor Cuntier spoke briefly, excanvass. Theodore A Tombinson was also smong the speakers, and in the course of his remarks made allus of to the robol ex-General tes, at the mention of whose name there was vosiferous applause. A few attempts at hipsing were incontinently squelched. Other speeches wore made by Mesers. Cheries Price and William

Chile to our government, delivered an address last even ing before the Travellers' Club on the past and presen condition of his country. His remarks were received with much favor, and were frequently interrupted by appliance. Brief speeches were made by other goats-

in Brooklyn, in which James Packer applied for separa-tion from his wife Sarah J. B. Packer, on the allegatio marital indidelity on her part, the jury, not being able to agree were yesterday discharged. Eight of them fa vored a verdict against the plaintiff, and the other fou exired to render one in his fayor. The case will comup again at the next term of the court, when the wife all be the plaints? and the bushand the defendant.

cook on board the American ship Edward Hymen charged with the poisoning of William Brown, a seam elonging to said vessel, was committed for trial. Formen case, involving the question of the same

of the late Mrs. Ann M. Forman, at the time of making her alieged will, has been on trial before the Surrogate aince the 10th of October last. The Surrogate has decided that a person unable to read and write is no entitled to appointment as guardian of an infant

Myndert Van Schalek, an old and well known New York merchant, and a representative of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families, died in this city on Frimy night, aged eighty-three years. The funeral of the navet hero, Quarters

Villiam Conway, who refused in 1861 to pull lown, at the command of a traitorous officer, the patienal flog at the Pensacola Navy Yard took place vesterday afternoon from the Brooklyn Navat Hospital. The principal naval officers of the sta tion, together with a large nenther of marines and sailors post the last tribute to a brave man by attending the remains to their find repository in the Naval Cometery. Richard Winder, John McGee and John Duncan, I

f the rebai army, and who were till recently confined to the Old Capitol in Washington, on charges of inhuman treatment of Union primoners, have, now that the estab-lishment is no longer to be used for a prison, been sent to the South, where they will be tried by court martial. A Newell's war-house, at Ottomwa, lowa, on the night of the 28th oil, appeared in yesterday's Hunato. We tave since been informed that the fire happened at Ed-dyville, aftern naive from titumwa, and that it origin-ated in the warehouse of Fiske & Wightman. The loss amounted to our hundred and fifty thousand deliars.

The British ship Alexone, from Laverpool for Balti more, went ashore on last Tuesday morning about sixty miles north of Cape Fear, N. C., and became a total loss. Her captain and crew were rescued and taken to Wil

The stock market was heavy yesterday. Governmen were steads. Gold was strong and closed at 148% The markets were rather quiet yesterday, but not more so than usual on Saturday. Comparatively little mor chandlese changed hands, and the markets were generally rather "stumpy." in sympathy with gold. Cotton was nearly nominal. Petroleum was less active and lower, throcies were quiet. On Change floor was moderately active, but at lower priors. Whical was dull and lower. Corn was fairly active but with a declining tendency. Oats were doll and heavy. Rye, &c. were without notice able alteration. Pork was rather firmer. Beef was unanchanged in every respect.

THE TRIBUNE PIPES AND WHARVES SWINDLE .-It is disgraceful that in a political canvass between gentlemen of such high character and ability as Messrs. Roberts and Hoffman the personal reputation of either of them should be sailed by the partisan press. But the secret of the malignancy of the Tribune against Recorder Hoffman is easily explained when we remember that the Tribuse Association is interested in the famous piers and wharves job. and that Recorder Hoffman, as one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, has refused to give away the property of the city to these speculators. This is the negro in the fence of Misther O'Greeley and his associates. Assaults. upon the integrity of either Roberts or Hoffman are entirely wasted. The Telline graws they mak us to join a tripactite alliance tice. His principles are identical with our

The Congressional Test Oath.

The question that stands at the very portals of the House of Representatives, and that must be disposed of before a single act of general legislation is attempted, is that of the enforcement or repeal of the enactment of 1862 defining the oath to be administered to members. That oath is of the most comprehensive characteristics ter. The person taking it must awear in the most solemn and positive manner that he has never served voluntarily in the rebel army; has never held office under the Confederate government, and has never, directly or indirectly, given aid or countenance to any of those who were engaged in the effort to overthrow the government of the United States. There probably is not a Southern man of any influence in the community where he lives, there cer tainly is not a member elected from the States recently in rebellion, who can conscientional take that oath. It is questionable whether even the great Virginian neutral, John Minor Botts, could get over the latter clause of it, in respect to giving aid or countenance to rebels; for he is said to have dispensed evenh hospitality to the officers and soldiers of which ever of the two agains happened at the time to hold possession of the territory in which his

It is of very little consequence, therefore, whether the Clerk of the House does or does not inscribe on his list the names of the m bers elect from the rebel States. If he does simply gives them a voice in the election of Speaker; and, as Mr. Schuyler Colfax, who so ably filled the duties of that high position in the last Congress, is absolutely sure to be re-elected as Speaker, it matters not whether Southern members have or bave not a chance to participate in producing that result. It is only then that the real difficulty shows itself. The first duty of the Speaker is to call upon members to step up to the chair and take the oath; and it is compulsory on him to administer the form of oath to which we have alluded. That necessity absolutely shuts out every member from the late rebel States, and keeps them out until the law requiring it is repealed. The first question, then, that forces itself on the House is Shall the law be repealed?" And in the discussion and decision of that question the Southern representatives can have no voice nor vote. They are exactly in the condition of claimants for seats. It is within the discretion of the House to do with them a it generally does with contestants for seatsgive them the privileges of the floor and s limited right to take part in the discussion That discussion will open up the whole ques tion of reconstruction, and will define clear the positions of members on that subject, and the public may look forward to it as likely to be one of the most exciting and important character that ever took place in Congress

For our own part we have little doubt as he result of the vote. The triumph over re bellion is incomplete so long as any one of the Union different from that which it held before the war. Until those States have their repre sentatives in both branches of the national legislature the work of the rebel leaders cannot be fairly said to be undone. And this cannot be so long as the Congressional test outh stands unrepealed. We believe that at the close of the debate on this subject it will be seen that the advocates of radical views in Congress are in a pitiful minority compared with those who support the rational and patriotic policy of President Johnson.

British Consistency-Chile and Mexico. The British press and the British merchants are becoming very much incensed at the conduct of Spain towards the South American republic of Chile. Its interference for a most frivolous cause, its hostile attitude without any atoned for, excites the wrath of these islanders, and the intervention of the three greatest Powers in the world is invoked by them to preserve the honor and the nationality of this, n every sense, Pacific State. We might admire this sudden display of good feeling but for two reasons. One is that the real cause of this display is no more nor less than a fear that the British trade in copper is seriously affectedan article which the British manufacturers ob tain in large quantities from Chile, and which has already risen ten per cent in Europe since the present complication of affairs, "Hence these tears." But for this attack on their pockets we should not bear a word of complaint, not a single appeal to the justice or umanity of nations.

The other reason for our want of admiration for the Chilean sympathizers in England is the fact that no such sympathy was exercised towards the republicans of Mexico when France, like Spain, urged similar claims against that country. It will be remembered that the first steps taken by the Emperor were to procure the adjustment of claims like those of Jecker-large and fraudulent; that Mexico offered to arrange them, and even binted at a guarantee from the United States. Here, then, was a fair opportunity for a peaceful settle ment. But Louis Napoleon almed at somethin more. He resolved still further to interfere and when abandoned by his allies, on the discovery of his real purpose, proceeded alone ia his unjustifiable attempt to revolu tionize the republic, to give the Latin race predominance in its affairs, to check the republican spirit on this continent, and by a flank movement destroy the integrity of the American Union.

Where then was the indignation of the Britis press, its merchants, its shipbuilders, its aristocracy? Where then was their sympathy for an outcaged government? Nowhere. Did they then protest against the occupation of Mexico by a foreign force, or the sending o fleets and armies to overturn its institutions Did they call on their own government to interfere in behalf of the Mexicans ! So far from this, they have rather defended the conduct of France, and looked on it with approving smiles. They even call upon us to yield our assent to this violent irruption of foreign force on a soil hitherto consecrated to popular liberty. For Chile they are indignant; but for Mexico they feel no pity. Against Spain they make loud outeries; none against France, though the cases are essentially alike in motive, in false pretences, and open disregard of the comity of nations and international law.

Such consistency as this is a gross libel on truth, justice and decency, and deserves the scorn of the world. Before interventing in Child they send much better show their honesty by expressing their disapprobation of the conduct of France to-wards Mexico. Before they come into court against Spain let them wash their hands of France. Before they can expect us to join with them in saving their copper, let them see that the silver mines of Mexico are no longer plundered by the French.

The New Herald Building.

The intelligent public that goes up and down Broadway and stops at the corner of Ann street watches the improvements in progress there with a natural interest. It is an average mass of the people-part of the full tide of city life that flows up and down the great thorough fare—stopping from hour to hour to look on; baker, a hard-working mechanic, a farmer, and idlers and loiterers without number. Each has his comment to make, and whether they wonder at the depth of the cellar—that they declare i already half way to China-or whether they speculate as to the edifice that is to rise above it; all evidently feel the kindly satisfaction of the public in the development of its favorite journal, as well as a certain pride in the thought that one more magnificent structure is to add to the beauty of the city. In another column we give a sketch of the sights and sounds on the new HEBALD corner.

It is remarkable how quickly the memory of a humbug passes away—how the public mind refuses to retain offensive impressions. The remembrance of the disgraceful associations of the corner seems to be obliterated from men's thoughts, and they forget the public nuisance at once as they see its former site about to be regenerated by the erection of a Press Tem ple-an edifice that will speak to all of the spread of intelligence, the enlightenment of the human mind and the grand development of free effort that makes our country and all its institutions great. The corner of Broadway and Ann street is now known to the public only as the HERALD corner. None but antiquarians, the delvers into an unclean past, will know a few years hence what was there before. Peale's Museum, once a pleasant landmark in our city, a real and honest collection of curiosities, is now utterly forgotten by the public simply because it passed into hands in which it became identified with humbug and deceit-into the hands of the trainer of the nigger dancer, Master Diamond.

The new HERALD Building will be an orna ment even to this city of magnificent structures-an edifice of which our citizens may justly feel proud-and it will also be the news paper establishment par excellence of the world The building will be a worthy neighbor to old St. Paul's, and a worthy vis-a-vis to the venerable Astor. Going up at the lower end of the Park, just as the splendid new Court House is being finished at the upper end, it will undoubtedly give an impulse to the construction of magnificent edifices around the City Hall, and will yet make that locality one of the fines parts of the metropolis, architecturally.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
The report of Mr. McCuHoch to Congress

already in type, and will very shortly be laid before the people. Probably a similar docu ment was never looked for with more general interest, and it will be perused with greater attention and curiosity than are usually bestowed upon a Treasury report. Since the former annual exhibit of the finances was submitted to the nation by Mr. Fessenden the entire aspect of affairs has undergone such an important change that we look for a corresponding alteration of tone in the forthcoming report The prospect was then gloomy and undeereas it is now clear and decided. We know that in round numbers our public debt does not exceed three thousand millions, and that our internal revenue and customs reinte are on a scale which is more than ficient to maintain the national credit unsullied and afford a fair surplus to defray extraordinary expenditures incidental to the settlement of war debts, and afterwards to establish a sinking fund, should the current receipts continue in excess of the expenditures. But we have at the same time not far from a thousand millions of paper money in circulation, and the issues of the national banks are constantly increasing this volume at the average rate of more than three and a half millions a week. In directing his policy, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury will have to deal very carefully with the currency. The war issues carried us to a pitch of inflation from which we cannot descend to a hard cash basis for probably eight or en years to come; but we are all anxious to make the return as speedily as may be consistent with the financial and commercial in terests of the country. It would be an ab surdity, however, to suppose that after ac cumulating a debt so gigantic within the short space of three years we can go back to specie payments with equal celerity. Inflation is proverbially as easy to bear as contraction is painful, and time is an important element in the progress of the latter.

While the war was a matter of uncertain duration and paper money was being poured out with a rapidity which recalled to mind the his tory of the French assignats we foresaw the evil of it and pointed out its danger, urging a contraction of those immense issues and a gradual curtailment of the currency. We do the same acting upon the same principle, to-day; but the nce of finance lies in the application rather than in the assertion of a principle.

The Treasury is no longer issuing currency by the hundred weight, and the South, reopened to commerce, has absorbed a large part of the ourrency, which, in effect, is the equivalent of contraction. The whole country is at the same time recovering from the pros trating influence of the war, and new life is being infused into industrial pursuits and made tributary to the development of our resources. Under this peculiar state of affairs further contraction than we have already experienced would be at present premature, and give a shock to commercial interests which would be disastrous in its results as well as greatly embarrass the Treasury in making the necessary provision for its maturing obliga-tions. But in the course of time natural causes will favor contraction and specie resumption and the dangers of a forced withdrawal of currency from circulation will be averted.

Mr. McCulloch in his report will doubtles dogmetize about contraction, but his arguments will only exert a moral influence mon the community when they reach youd his ability to put them into pracearn, but we may differ us to the tips for our .

ing them into operation. The government is and will continue to be dependent upon an easy money market for the next three years to come, in which more than a thousand millions of obligations payable in currency will mature, and during the whole of this time the finances will require very delicate care, and be more the master of the Secretary of the Treasury than he will be of them; and herein lies the gist of the question. How Mr. McCulloch will reconcile fact with theory we shall soon have the opportunity of seeing.

Our Munteipal Contest-The Fight of the

Our pending municipal contest is the fur on record. We have never had anything in the way of parties, politicians, rings and cliques so inexplicably mixed up before. For Mayor and Corporation Counsel we have four

Roberts and Hoffman, republican ticket. Hoffman (another Hoffman) and O'Gorman

Tammany ticket. Hecker and O'Gorman, Citizens' Association Mozart, Democratio Union Club, Ben Wood

and Greeley ticket. Gunther and O'Gormas, McKeon democratic

ticket.

Nor does the schedule for Mayor stop for John W. Farmer, plumber, a regular pipe-layer, a benevolent citizen and good man, is running for the office, on what may be called Parmer's independent free soup ticket. On their respective merits, it is contended by his friends that Farmer's soup is as good as Heeker's bread. It is generally thought, however, that Mr. Farmer's vote will be limited to those grateful citizens who, without counting the chances of his election, are determined to give him a vote of thanks for his free and good

In our last Mayoralty contest C. Godfrey Gunther was elected against Boole, the combination candidate of Tammany and Mozart on the one side, and Blunt, the republican candidate, on the other. Gunther stole a march of Tammany that time, and McKeon, who managed his ropes, loomed up into pretty bold relief as a kite with a long tail. But Gunther as Mayor has lost much of his political stock in trade, and the odds appear to be heavily against him in front and on both flanks.

Hecker, as things now look, will upset his breadcart in turning the corner of the Tribune office or the sharp curve at Tammany Hall. Miles O'Reilly, however, supported by Frenandy Wud and his brother Ben on the right, and Misther O'Greeley on the left, will, if sucpessful in the race, dine upon Hecker's loaves, large size, at a Thanksgiving dinner, leaving Mayor Gunther, wrapped in his furs, outside, in

"The heft of the argument," as Sam Slick has it, appears to lie between O'Roberts and the Tammany Hoffman, and the balance of power, from all the signs of the times, is with O'Roberta Among our thinking citizens, anxious for city reform, the idea seems to prevall that Hecker's promises may turn out like those of Tiemann, as a no-party man; that Hoffman is too familiar with these Corporation "rings" to be useful for any purpose of reformation, and that Gunther is played out. Hence the strong current that is setting in for Marsball O'Roberts. That he is clear of all these Corporation "rings" everybody is satisfied, and equally satisfied that they cannot catch him, if elected, with any of their jobs. But the distribution of the masses of the city voters on election day may in this case be as surprising to all concerned as it was two years ago, if the candidates and parties remain till the election as they now stand.

THE OPERA IN THE WEST.

Last Night of Grau's Opera Troupe in Chicago.

plete as the manager would wish, La Sennambula was given this evening, the last night of the present wason The cast was an acceptable one. Miss Lacy Simons was the Amina (her first appearance in the part), with Auss tasi as Etvino Millori as Count Redolpho, and Oiga Algini, the delightful contratto, as Li-a, who, with her services in a part which properly belongs to a second donna, and is rarely in modern times rendered Olymi is entitled to the pratitude of the audience to night for making it not only an endurable, but a positively enjoyable part such as the composer Intended at to be. She gave us a Lisa that we can always lancy as

making part of the story, but which we recely see.

Miss Lacy Simons saug Amina for the first time, it was not surprising that some diffidence was noticeable in the first set. The audience, however, were near the less favorable to the young prima donns; for she was very gonially received, and in the second and third between most warmly and deservedly applanded. As we have observed to her singing of L Blinir d'Amore, her youal gation was perfect. The charm of her singing is to be found more in the management than in the power of voice. Her simple and graceful interpretation of the character of the peasant girl, combined with the really natural touches in the more dramatic passages, won nost flattering

advantage in this opers, in which he tas made an Italian reputation. The due at the close of the first act, so often omitted, Persons Am Gelos del sefero ondate, was given with great pathes, and was awarded the loudest applause of the avening. All through she sang with the spirit, and was entirely apgiving the aria of rappies with great pathos and swee

The last night of this auspicious season was as great a success in point of the numbers in attendance as the in auguration night, and the toilets were remarkably

The Last Mattines and Close of the Brilliant Season-Departure of the Grau Company for St. Louis.

Causago, Dec. 2, 1865.

The mattinee to-day, which closed the present season in Chicago, was stiended by a very large sudience, nearly two thousand people being present. Even in the absence of the opera toilets which grace the house at night, t presented a brilliant appearance, and must have sang with more than usual spirit. The operawas Lucresia, with Noel Guidi, Olghi, Musiani and Millers in the cast. This was Guidi's first orformance of Lucrezia here, and she revived the faeconed draunatic grains. In the access which most everely test the powers of an actress, the fastle of the econed and third acts, she made a fine impression, and second and third acts, she made a fine impression, and wrought up the lady audience to enthusiasm. Manian's voice was in excellent condition. It is enough to say that his Gennaro was rendered faultiessly. The trio at the close of the second act was splendidly sung by Guidi, Musiani and Millori, and was rapturously encored. Count Alphonso is Millori's best part. He looks, acts and sings it unexceptionably. Ofgini is the very perfection of an Orsini. Every movement is full of grace. The exceeding beauty of her face and figure, added to a voice of rare puritys, seem to have created for for this character. We must not on at to give credit to Noel Guidi for the

We must not on it to give credit to Neel Guidi for the promptness with which she assumed the part of Lucrezia without a rehearsal, and after her arrangements were completed to have for St. Louis this morning المناولة المناولة والمنافضة في المناولة والما والمناولة والمناولة

cago concluded, as it began, with feldt. It lasted for six, teen night, with four matiness, during which period were produced thirteen operas. Trovalore, Frank, Brassi, Traviato, Martha, Lucia, Francia, Lucraria, U.Kiine d'Amore, Ballo in Mascheru, Safo, Norma and Son-

the at Believe Hole, during the cole, and had derivered

Mr. and Mrs. Piorsone are here, and will compose as ongagement at McVicker's theatre or Monday.

GRANT IN WORTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings in the North Carolina

Mr. Coveration introduced the following resolution Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to Speaker to wait upon Lieutenant General Grant, this city, and invite him at such time as may assurance to visit the Senate Chamber and allow embers of the body an opportunity to pay those octs to him.

a follows:

General Guarr — In behalf of the Sonate of Merik there is a I meak cordielly welcome you to our State and to test in our body. Your name is forever-likeled with American history. Your great abilities were called their and gave world-wide reputation, won in an unfortened and Bloody conflict between the two assistent of our great and getrous Union. This conflict should never has been also. But we cannot recall the past, and or and bloody conflict between the two sestions of our greed and glorious Union. This conflict should never have taken place. But we cannot recall the past, and our thought are now on the future. One section has been prostrated by the comfact; but we have witescased with admiration and gratitude the mobie and magnanimous aptrit archibited by our Chief Magistraio, the Fresidest, in his efforts to restore us to our proper position as a momber of the great American Union. We are glad to know that, during the unhappy struggle, and new, your feelings were, and are, liberal and kind; and that humanity always marked your conduct. Nor do we fait to remember your chivalry and magnanimity al Apparation Court House on the day of General Loo's surrender. Allow me again to welcome your on this and all other occasions during your sejourn in our city to a seal of the control of the day of General Grant was then invited by the Speaker to a seal beside him.

Upon motion of Mr. Waussie the Senate took a recess of half an hour in order to peculic Senators to be introduced to the distinguished visitor. General Grant was accompanied by a pretion of his staff.

HOUSE OF COMMENS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the midst of the discussion respecting the adoption of the constitutional amendment sholishing slavory throughout the United States General Grant and, stat appeared in the half. Seats having been assigned thou, the Speaker addressed General Grant as follows:

General Grant—In the name of the people of North Carolina I welcome you to a seal upon this floor. It is a matter of personal gratification to me that it has fallen to my part to nerform this duty. After having been, in the hand of God, the chief instrument in restoring our country to its proper territorial proportions, it is your singular good fortune to be universally regarded as being qualified to play a great part in re-establishing those other bonds which are essential to the full proposition to advance this prime object, we entertain great-confidence, and hope for you therein a success not less than that which has attended your deeds in arms. Accept, General Grant, our best wishes for your pursuant welfare and happiness.

On motion of Mr. Wisson the Hodge then took a recease of fifteen minutes to afferd the members and approximately of paying their respects to the distinguished general.

floor. General Grant received the committee with much respect and intimated that he would be pleased to visit the Legislators.

After leaving the Governor's General Grant and party visited the Caritol, and were introduced to both houses of the Sano Legislature. At three o'clock General Grant dined with General Ruger. We teem that the distinguished matter lait last nightfor Winnington and Charleston. All were impressed with the plainness of the General good feeling between the various sections of the Union. Though his stay was short, it will be resolved with the most pleasurable emetions by these of our citizens who, had the good fortune to come in contact with him.

The General's Arrival at Witmington WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30, 1865 General Grant and staff arrived here at four o'clock this morning. A name salute was fired in his hoper by Commander Temple, of the gunboat Tenicum. The party

His Departure for Charleston. WILMINGTON, Nov. 80, 1865.

News from Mobile.

ATTICE UPON WRITE MEN BY ANMED REGIONS
SEVERAL OF THE REGROTE ELLES LABOR
FIRE, ETG.

A party of negroes, from plantations near Robits, armed with rifes and salves, attacked some white more on a neighboring farm. The leading negroes were killed, the others escaped, leaving their weapons behind them in the seamps in the vicinity. A large tire occurred here, destroying \$50,000 worth

property. No insurance.
Mobile is filled with descripts from the army

News from St. Bensinge.

BART ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SEPURIC.

OMCial advices from St. Dunings of Member 18 has seen received in this city.

general desire of the people, elected by acclaration Cus sen General Buspaventure Boes President of the reen General Buonave

ion.

In a few days the republic would be definitely consti tuted.

The death of B. J. Rejas, one of the most prominent citizens in the country, is announced. Ton New NATIONAL CIRCUS .-- The proprietor of this at-

tractive establishment has effected an eagagement with Mile. Marietta Zanfretta, the great artists, mild to be the Mile. Marietta Zanfretta, the great artists, mili to be the best equestrience in the world. This engagement ombeaces only a limited number of nights, so that the numerous patrons of Mr. Montpellior will no doubt crowed to witness her celebrated feats. Mr. Free Lazello, the daring gymnass, will make his first appearance at the circus to-morrow (Monday) evening. The talented company engaged there has already enjoyed a most glorious success, and the many nevelties in preparation, with the engagements afreedy formed, insure its continuance. Mr. William T. Odell, with the full equestrian corps, will personate Major General Phil Sheridan in the brilliant scene of his "filted, or a Narrow Escape from Guerillas." Mr. Charles Covelli is in the last work of his engagement with "them mules." This is the first week of the Chinese festival, in which the entire company appear.

George Ceristy's first matinee came off yesterday a great many ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to joy the entertainment just as much as the little open

Personal Intelligence,
General J. A. Sutter and family, of Celifornia; Judge
John North and family, of Nevada; General P. H. Jackson, United States Army; T. C. Morton and wife, of
Waterbury; S. H. Leathe, or St. Louis; Judge Hawthorne, of Idabe; John H. Flagler and wife, of Boston,
and A. Pelorson and wife, of Messouri, are stouping at